### REMARKS OF MR. BOYDEN. OF ROWAN,

UPON CONSCRIPTION AND EXEMPTION.

I hold, Mr. Speaker, that the assumptions of power contained in the acts of conscription, and especially acts of conscription unconstitutional in all their parts in the last act, are wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our form of government; and if upheld by the legislation and the judiciary of the States, a revolution in our system of government has been accomplished in the two first years of its provide its exemptions. existence, which converts our association of free sov-ereign States into one consolidated military despot- AN INCIDENT OF THE SEIGE OF CHARLES. ism, more powerful and more oppressive than any that has existed in christendom in the last five hundred years. Why, Mr. Speaker, it assumes the right Confederate States, every man in the State of the entire community into mourning. proper age for bearing arms, no matter what State office he may hold-no matter how essential his office or employment to the very existence of the State; and to send them to distant lands to fight for conquest and dominion; and all this without the consent of the State authorities. It assumes the right tion being by the mere grace and favor of the Confederate government. Are such assumptions of marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 28d April. power consistent with our system of government? judiciary, it has conscribed and placed, or pretended the place of enrollment and mustering into service. the general despair. And it must be borne in mind that every exemption provided the Governor will certify as to their necessone whose reasons totter . sity for the proper administration of the State govarisen between this independent and Confederate die my wife. There is yet time to anite us," branch of the State government in relation to the powers of the State Executive, and he refuses to certify, as to their necessity for the proper administration of the State government. What, then, becomes of the judiciary of the State, and of the administration of civil law, and suppose the President. for the same reason is displeased with the judiciary; is there not an end of all State authority, and of all

For such assumptions of power on the part of the Confederate Government, I for one can never consent; but feel bound to enter my solemn protest against them, as utterly subversive of all State authority and of all State rights.

State government? No man can deny it.

I hold, Mr. Speaker, that as a State we are not at all dependent upon the grace and favor of the Confederate Government for the exemption of necessary State officers, or for any other exemptions of persons which, in the judgment of the State legislature, may be necessary and indispensible to the healthy and effective operations of the State government .-But that it is not only the right, but that it is the imperative duty of the legislature to exempt all constitutional officers of all the separate and independent and co-ordinate branches of the State government, to wit: the Governor, the Judiciary, the members of the Legislature, and also Secretary and Treasury of State, Comptroller, &c., but likewise all such other persons and employees, as are necessary for a proper administration of the State government. And for one, I am for exercising this authority by passing a bill for that purpose. I would also, until the present crop is made and secured, exempt every man zealously and laboriously engaged on the farm home; and also all those persons employed in those mechanical trades, that are indispensible to the farming operations of the State; and if more men are State in the conscript department, every able-bodied man in the commissary, quartermaster and all other departments of the government, where it could be done, and I would fill these places with disabled sol diers who are no longer fit for service in the field, but would cheerfully fill these places.

I would, also, send forward the thousand and one who made such extravagrant promises as to what are now filling most of the soft and shady places in the gift of the government. These I would send forward to the army at once, but not another man cured. Nor should the seed corn be taken, the boys between 17 and 18, nor the old men between 45 and 50 years of age. No sir, and I can assure the Confederate authorities, that if they are taken now, many a field of grain will go unreaped, and many a field now planted in corn must be abandoned, and starvation will inevitably overtake many a family. And I verily believe, that if the President and the authorities at Richmond knew our real condition as we know it, they would pursue the very course now recommended, and not another man would be taken from the farm until the present crops are made and secured. These are my deliberate convictions, and I

en with judicial blindness, caused by the passions own personal safety and happiness? Not one.

CONSERVATIVE

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

[No. 41.

excited by the troubles of the times or to some less charitable motive.

These, Mr. Speaker, are my opinions, and I am willing they should be proclaimed in the streets and upon the house tops. Yet, although I hold these without the consect of the State, yet I would recommend the passage of a law giving the assent of the State to the several acts of conscription of persons

TON.

The Yankees from time to time throw a shell into the city and nobody seems to mind it. But mistorto conscribe and to place in the regular army of the tune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of Gen. Beauregard, she remained braving shells and Greek fire, attending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was Mr. Andrew de to take every State officer, high or low, and the whole Rochelle, a descendent of one of the noblest Hugumilitia of the State, to the last man; and that no not families of the city. The young man was full of man, by State authority, can be exempted from this the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude cruel and unrelenting conscription; his only exemp. gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Gov. Pickens gave his consent, and the

Lieut, de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in Surely not, Mr. Speaker. It is true this last act of the morning, and it was determined that the ceremo-. conscription has not actually placed in the regular ny should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonarmy every State officer. It has kindly condescended, by implication, to exempt our Governor; and
has by express words graciously exempted the memhas by express words graciously exempted the memhers of the Legislature and its officers. It has also building, penetrated to the room where the company differ, in other matters of public concern, we must exempted ministers of religion, printers of newspay was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and pers, physicians, and a few others. But this is of among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot de- pride, if such there be, to add a nobler impulse and mere grace and favor, not of right in the State. All scribe the scene that followed. Order was at last re- direction to our aims-and strike together for the the rest of the men in the State, including your whole established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless on the carpet. to place, in the regular army of the Confederate Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was States; and there they must remain, subject to mili- weeping bitterly and trying to staunch the blood that tary law, even before enrollment and before they | welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A have been actually mustered into the service, farther surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had than the act of conscription accomplishes, or supplies no longer than two hours to live. We will not paint and humiliation of being adopted as a choice of evils.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousthat is made in the act is of pure grace and favor of ness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesthe Confederate government, and not your acknowl- itated to tell her-"Andrew," she said, "I beg you edged right in the States to make these exemptions tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy preciate his patriotic spirit, his fidelity, his energy Can any man maintain such doctrines and not see at of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, once, that instead of a Confederacy of free and inde- and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempts troublous times. I feel the assurance that every pendent States, we have established a powerful con- to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rending pulsation of his heart-his highest wish-is for the solidated military despotism, the most cruel, unres than to see the agony of this brave girl, struggling in | triumph of our arms and the independence of the lenting and oppressive, that has existed in christen | the embrace of death and against a terrible mortal | Confederate States; and so feeling, I shall give to him dom for centuries? It is true, the judiciary and pang. Gov. Pickens, whose courage is known, was my full support. From this purpose nothing shall other necessary State officers for the proper adminis- almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens look- move me, unless I am called upon to turn away from tration of the State government, may be exempt, ed upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of the support of the President. To this alternative I

Lieut, de Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," ernment. But, let us suppose that a difficulty has he cried, "I will die soon, too, but. I would have you

> The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale check; of us all. it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight form rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with' the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieut de Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure that he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence. - Charleston Mercury.

### N. P. WILLIS.

The New York Sunday Times thus sketches Na-

thaniel P. Willis: Alas. dear Willis! that the rose should lose its perfume and that poets should fame. Can it be that the rheumatic, shattered, decayed individual that we see on Broadway, is the gay, dashing gallant of days gone by? Sad sight is it indeed! sad as are the withered rose-leaves that flutter in the moaning wind .-A face, never large, but rosy and gladsome, is now pinched, wrinkled and saddened. The locks that many syllables in a word; 5. Too many letters in a once curled so much to his own satisfaction, and the syllable. 6. Too many strokes in a letter. 7. Too distraction of all the boarding school girls of the much black in a stroke. country, are now sprinkled with gray, and hang as raising supplies for the army and for the people at forlorn as an old maid's. The eyes that once spoke like his tongue, in poetry and love, have now sunk away in their sockets, and require spectacles to assist him in his ordinary avocations. He has small, needed I would take every able-bodied man in the delicate hands, which he nurses, softens, and bleaches, and exhibits to the envy of men and the admiration of the fair sex. He dresses in some odd suit, seem ingly, and the better to attract attention, wraps up his neck with a jaunty scarf, taking all the care as to folding and hanging of the ends, that is common to fastidious ladies. He walks with a careful, measured tread, as if picking his way among eggs; the red-mouthed original secessionists, which we neet real occasion for which being that he is rather unin every town and village and in every railroad car, settled on his rheumatic legs. Alas, dear Willis! we say again. We remember thee, becurled, befrazthey would do if secession produced war, and who zled and perfumed, strutting like a peacock, and admired like one. We see thee gaunt, consumptive, rheumatic, seedy, rudely jostled, and almost tumbled over, in the crowds that know thee not. We read from the farm until the present crop is made and set thy poetic interweavings, as fresh and fragrant as 11-tf. when penned, and we are saddened to think that thy beauty and glory are dead.

### GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

In the course of a very interesting article on the Great Battle Fields " of Virginia, the Sentinel takes occasion to pay the following tribute to the beloved chief who has led our armies through nearly all the scenes that have been enacted on the soil of our

State: On the 31st of May, 1862, General Johnston was disabled by a rifle shot on the battle field of Seven have felt it my duty so to declare in the Senate.

And Mr. Speaker, I have presented these views not with any the remotest intent to embarrass the seem to have been. For these two years General with the remotest intent to embarrass the seem to have been. For these two years General I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for Confederate authorities or to discourage our brave Lee has led the greatest army of Northern Virginia. soldiers or their commanders, but with a view to No man can know until the records are recovered, uphold the laws of my country, and strengthen and with what disproportionate means he has accomplishencourage the government in the exercise of all its | ed his great achievements. He has had no controrightful powers. This course I believe necessary to versies with his government He has indulged in no our specess in the death struggle in which we are murmurs, "Do the best you can for me-I will do now involved. That the conscription acts in the assumption of been the sentiment upon which he has acted. All power to which I have alluded are unconstitutional through the great battles of the Chickahominy in it seems to me no man, in the full possession of his 1862, the great battles of the Second Manassas, the reasoning faculties, can deny. But it has been said capture of Harper's Ferry, the battles of South Mounin this debate, that the courts in several of the States have already decided these questions as to the constitutionality of the conscription acts. I know of no paign, down to the mighty engagements yet unconsuch decisions, and I trust there never will be any cluded with General Grant, this unmurmuring patriot such decisions. No such decision has been made in North Carolina, and I trust never will be made here or elsewhere; but if they should be made, after this war is over, it is my opinion that those who make such a decision will have to mourn over them as the most unfortunate of their judicial career, and the racy that is not sending its aspiration to Heaven, not country will regard those who make them as strick- only for continued victory on his arms, but for his

GOVERNOR VANCE.

Remarks made by Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland and Harnett, on the resolutions of complement to Gov. Vance, and the amendment of Mr. Cobb to include President Davis.

Mr. Speaker, I may say without any affectation, that the course of this debate has given to my mind a feeling of sad regret. I had hoped that the question before the House could have been disposed of between 18 and 45, reserving the State's right to without any development of political bias, or even the slightest phase of prejudice, without excitement, and without a suggestion which might disturb our equanimity and mislead or confuse our judgments. While I approve all that is said in the amendment of the gentleman from Edgecombe, yet as a matter of taste I would not have offered it myself in this connexion, but would have preferred to see a direct vote on the resolutions of the Senate. Controversy now, OF THE SOUTH! if it run into mere political issues-which may be passed by as things of other days-can accomplish nothing for us that is good. Our distractions, our troubles in the present are large enough. To the great and terrible struggle before us-the cause of independence-to the comfort and support of our brave and heroic men, now suffering so much for the sake of their country in the field, must our highest efforts and best energies be directed. Whenever we cannot agree, we must act in a spirit of accommoda - WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY! tion, and for the sake of the State must abstain from conflict over the political contests of the past-where crimination moves the pride and the sensitive spirit TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN, of members to the exhibition of deep and strong feeling-let us resist the dangers that may result and make the needed sacrifice of prejudice or of party honor of our State.

For my own part, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to vote for the Senate resolutions cheerfully, with or without the amendment. In uttering this purpose towards Governor Vance, I shall not vote for him under protest. I will not subject him to the discredit IT IS PLEASANT READING I repudiate such a thought altogether. I declare earnestly and deliberately, that he has my support because I feel that in this juncture of our affairs, the honor of the State is bound up in his election. I ap. of action, and the impulses which govern him in these need not look-of this collision I need not feel a dread-for the glory of the Confederacy is that of North Carolina-one honor, one safety and deliverance, a common independence won by the best blood of the country, shall be the lot, the inheritance the War in North Carolina.

### FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT ROME.

We learn, says the Macon Telegraph, that the Federals deliberately murdered three prominent cits izens of Rome, viz: E. T. Harden, postmaster of the city, Mr. Wise, a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Ward, an old gentleman, agent of the steamboat line upon the Coosa. Lorse still, they were guilty of most horrible outrages upon respectable ladies. They gutted houses indiscriminately-destroyed furniture, plundered and stole, and kept up a carnival of license | "NON INTERVENTION;" and spoliation during their stay in the place, and finally, are reported to have burnt all the finest houses

GERMAN BOOKS .- An exchange has the following remarks on the peculiarities of the German language and literature:

We often have to express our admiration of what is German. We may take this occasion to say a word upon the great German fault-excess. No nation in the world contains so many adepts in the art of carrying the thing too far. Their very language is an instance. A friend of ours maintains that it has seven deadly sins, as follows: 1. Too many volumes in the language. 2 Too many sentences in a volume. 3. Too many words in a sentence. 4. Too

### DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT

PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell-no bell will

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

Y ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find

J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

### SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864. PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to com-

municate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina. All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

### TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, ) GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C. RALEIGE, May 28th, 1864. THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with these who are willing to go there.
P. E. HINES, SURGEON,

Medical Director. 31-d7t. CANE MILLS! CANE MILLS!! WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for Cain Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

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Raicigh, June 3, 1864,

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Private Secretary to President-Burton, N Harrison, of

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Department of Justice—Attorney Géneral, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer. Treasury Department-C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E El-more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior. War Department-James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary

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JUDICIAL: Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been

discontinued.]
Superior Courts.-Judges.-Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.— Hon David L Swain, President. Rev Calvin H. Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State. Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instation

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Robt V Cowac, Jos H Saunders Clark M Avery, W L J Lowrance, Simon B Taylor, Jas M Stevenson, Jackson L Bost, Jas T Johnston Wm G Morris. John Ashford, Geo W Flowers, Wm J Hoke, F A Reynolds, George Tait: A M Waddell, Wm A Holland. Roger Moore, Thomas J Brown, John A Baker, John E Brown, Chas W Bradshaw Walter J Boggan, Chas M Stedman, Wm G Lewis, Taze L Hargrove, John R Winston, Thos S Kenan T McGee Smith, Nelli McK McNeill, A C McAllister, Sam H Walkup, Lee M McAfee,

John A Fleming, James T Davis, John C Vanhook, Jas R McDonald, Hector McKethan Caleb B Hobson, Marcus A Parks, Jas T Morehead, Anderson Ellis, James J Iredell, James A Rogers, Alfred H Belo, G Gratiott Luke, John K Connally, John W Graham, James A Craige, Thomas J Dula, Hamilton C Jones, Edward Cantwell. James M Mayo, James T Huff, James T Weaver, Wash M Hardy. Henry Harding,

Wm 8 Devane, Geo W Clayton. Jas D Radcliffe, stephen B Evans, James H McNeill, Lawrence M Allen, Wm N Garrett,
Geo N Folk,
Alfred H Baird,
John J Spann
Clem G Wright
Grant W Wharton,
John N Whitford,
J H Nethercutt,
Rufus W Wharton,
Ed Whitford. James W Hinton, | Ed C Yellowly,

Geo Wortham.

Paul F Faisen,

John B. Palmer

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Bettalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53t Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Majorn W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lient Col Joseph B Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lient Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lient Col J M Wyon; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James O McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Gol Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps
The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes'
Division. Ewell's Corps.
The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes'
Division. Ewell's Corps.
The 5th, 12th, 54th and 17th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Br gade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.
The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in rane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Chingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.
The 11th, 26th, 14th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Ransom's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 34th, 25th, 3th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 28th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

Corps.
The 3cd, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.
The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 55th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division of the Stevenson of the St The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

### FOR GOVERNOR: Z. B. VANCE. OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE : Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANA ent employment by immediately applying to this office.

May 24, 1863.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM .- The supremacy of the civil over military law. A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention ; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

BUSINESS NOTICE -As we can no longer use Five Dol. lar Treasuly notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody clas is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative. Ma. 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion. - W. W. Holden, August All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in 'tself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? \* \* \* It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revodution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few

and far between.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation

of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have onnce under him; and our people would never stomit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross acquescion. domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and they ought to resist it. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be ced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HO OR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, I t them be driven out. That MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG

MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLI CANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856. Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this cor test, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Scuthern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the deve, others will not-SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.— Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. \* \* They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies. and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities

such as have never been known in this country. - W. W. Hol-If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as Fremont and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingame, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGR. DATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND -even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBEGILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

\* \* \* We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would supply to John C. Fremont's Election. \* \* \*

who would submit to John C. Fremont's election. \* \* \*
Mr. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to
submit to Fremout's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. M: Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with Mr. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5:h Nov., 18:6.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original

\* We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possi-

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE. - Progress 25th January, 1861.

We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man. -

Progress. January 29th, 1861. North Carolina and Virginia will go. \* \* They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Grees ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March .- Progress,

The Register sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. \* \* Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty ?- Progress. same date.

\* NORIH AROLINA must go out and so must all the border Slave States. It is foil, to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is felly to talk about bringing them

back.— Progress February 20, 1861.

\* WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. \* \* — Progress. February 23d, 1861.

\* \* The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION. and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to

save .- Progress. same date. The Standard can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nemination made at Richmond, and Yaneey and ail who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming seatone support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—Progress, March 22d, 

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at Dallas, Friday, June 10th, Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th, Shelby, Monday, June 18th, Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th. Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16. Asheville, Friday, June 17. Marion, Monday, June 20. Morganton, Tuesday, June 21. Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

The Reserves-Thé Standard.

We have nothing to say in defence of the Order calling out the Reserves between 45 and 50. The Confederate administration must defend itself upen such topics. We think, with most people who have spoken to us upon the subject, that the call can be justified only by the most urgent necessity, and we are not apprized that any such exists. To take farmers from their fields at this time of the year is to subject the government to the gravest responsibility, and must be answered for. We hope that it will turn out that it has been properly done. Meanwhile, however, it is not to be denied that it has caused general and great uneasiness. In the present condition of the bread supply, and the prospects of another crop, everything should be done to assure the community that the govornment will not heedlessly or ignorantly obstruct the already narrow way

These considerations open the door to important and delicate discussions, but it is not to enter upon such that we have taken our pen. The Standard, in its last issue, takes Gov. VANCE to task as guilty of complicity in this act of the Confederate government. It charges that if, the Governor had done as he should in relation to the bill for 10,000 State troops, which pended before the present General Assembly, eighteen months since, we should now have that body in the field, and so the recent call would have been avoided. Gov. VANCE is not responsible for the defeat of that bill. It is well known that the responsibility for its defeat rests on Gov. GRAHAM. Gov. VANCE recommended the bill, but it was defeated, as every body said at the time, by the influence of Mr. GRAHAM in the State Senate. Mr. GRA. HAM's objections, as was understood, were mainly two-(1) a financial one, viz: that its expense would ruin the State; and (2) that war is always better carried on by a single head.

Whether or not he was right in his views we are not now concerned to maintain. In passing however, we may remind our readers that if this bill had become a law, North Carolina would now be from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 further in debt than she What her credit would have been in that event. we need not enquire. It may well be that after hearing Mr. GRAHAM'S objections Gov. VANCE was convinced that he had been hasty in his recommendations. We do not know. But it is evident that the article in the Standard is rather a sly assault upon Mr. GRAHAM, whose judgment swayed the Assembly in this matter, than upon Gov. VANCE who only acquiesced therein. Mutato nomine, the criticism is upon Mr. GRAHAM.

As for the rest of the article in the Standard, we may say briefly that Gov. VANCE has done as much to provide exemptions for citizens required to remain at home as Officers of the State, and otherwise as any Governor in the Confederacy. The question of exemption does not depend upon State legislation, but upon Confederate legislation. The recent Act of the General Assembly on this subject does not, as a matter of law, secure a single one of the officers therein mentioned. Their exemption depends upon Gov. VANCE, and upon him alone. The exemption Act of the last Congress provides that it shall be for empted. In exercising this delicate function, the Governor of North Carolina has called to his aid the General Assembly, desiring them to say who shall be claimed as necessary Officers of the State. This was a very proper reference upon his part, and the Assembly has responded to it; but it is plain that its action is not legislation, but only advice; the substantial exemption being (as the law of Congress requires) necessarily performed by the Governor.

The friends of Gov. VANCE look forward with all confidence to the verdict of history upon the consistency, the candor and the courage with which he has conducted his Conservative administration .-They do not claim for him immunity from error, but they insist with all confidence that he has a sound head, and a heart wedded to the welfare and honor of the State.

We copy the following from the Augusta Sentinel, which shows the manner Gov. VANCE is treated by the administration press in Georgia:

To BE EXPECTED. The Administration press do not publish all the correspondence between Governor Vance and the President. They omit the able letter of the Executive of North Carolina on the suspension of the habeas corpus act. The arguments of Gov. Vance are so convincing that the President did not dare to attempt to controvert them, and the letter addressed to him remains unanswered.

This being the position of affairs the subsidised press generally have omitted that portion of the corespondence which places their masters in a bad light. This is just what might be expected. It is a good specimen of the unfair and unscrupulous policy they have adopted towards all who may happen to differ with them. Having departed from the paths of moral rectitude, they endeavor to place all on the same level with themselves. We merely state the facts in order to show to the public the base tricks the supporters of the administration adopt, in order

to deceive, and carry out their ends. The Standard and the Progress have persistently refused and still refuse to publish Gov. VANCE's letters to President Davis, because they are afraid to let the people see the truth. We wish this fact to be kept prominently before the people, that Mr. HOLDEN is afraid to trust the people with Governor VANCE'S views as expressed in his letters to President

The Fayetteville Carolinian inquires of us, why it is, that the Conservative does not reach that place but two or three times a week? We answer. we do not know. The Conservative is regularly mailed every morning (Sunday's excepted) for Fayetteville-at least our mailing clerks so inform us. We have directed our especial attention to this matter, and hope we shall have no more complaints of this kind. Our friends will do us a kindness, by in. our paper.

ben M. G. Leued C. A. Debug and War

Droom dress the height spationable? that are

Live 2 of 10 meets are allowed all the free

Colonel Amis.

We do not pretend to know whether or not the ticket presented to the citizens of Granville in the columns of the Progress for a few days past has been made up with the consent of Colonel Amis or not. We do not know the politics of either of the persons named excepting those of Mr. TAYLOR and Col. AMIS. One thing is certain, however, that it is most singular that the friends of such a ticket should have selected the Progress as a means of communicating

with those who would probably support it. We thought there was a mouse about, when we first saw it, but an article in the last Standard has convinced us thereof. We doubt whether it will not turn out that it is a mouse of about the size of that with which the mountains once labored.

Col. Amis during the last session was one of an excellent delegation from Granville, all of whom it is understood are willing to represent the county again, Under these circumstances it was very fit that one of them should ignore his colleagues and consent to run upon a ticket composed in part at least of gen tlemen politically opposed to the old ticket. That would be like a man of honor and good sense, such as Mr. Ams is thoroughly known to be! And then, the friends of that new ticket would naturally resort to the Progress as a means of acquainting their friends that there was such a ticket in the field!

Until otherwise advised we shall regard this as a trick upon the part of some of the straitest (by no means straightest) sect to divide the Conservatives of Granville by making a record which shall prove that Col. Ams has divided from his colleagues in the last Legislature. The Progress supplies the fact of fus sion, and then down comes the Standard with pun and invective, and finally mounts the back of a certain old friend and rides out of the ring.

In conclusion, Col. Amis is well known through the State as no holiday Conservative. He has been such for years, through good and evil report. No better member of the Legislature comes from any county. He does not always vote as a strict party man, but in substantials he is reliable, and has merit enough to be allowed to keep a conscience even in public He. His independence (within the limits which he restrains it) is of no harm to the State or

Battle of June 1st.

We take pleasure in laying General CLINGMAN'S letter before our readers. It is unpleasant to know that army scribblers so anxiously take every opportunity to slander North Carolina soldiers. No doubt some of the very brigade that gave way, wrote and published the slander on the men whom they caused soldier's gift and talent. North Carolina soldiers have shown that their strength lies in fighting while some others have proven that they are more gifted make reputation according to his gift and talent, hence some do the fighting while others do the slandering and puffing. Hence with these "the pen is mightier than the sword." These men remind us of the rooster that inhabited a vard with a dozen hens, each of which he watched to her nest, and the instant she laid her eggs he set up so boiter. side of the yard, some people were induced to believe the old rooster laid all the eggs;

HEADQUARTERS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, Cold Harbor, June 5th, 1864. To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch :

My attention has been called to a statement in your paper that in the battle of the first instant, "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time. As this state ment does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish in your next issue this note. My brigade sick certificate-otherwise he would have been found was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front, from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also in heavy columns, masked the Governor to say what State officers shall be ex- by the line of battle in their front. This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field. Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with

the utmost coolness, courage and cheerfulness. There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own, stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front, the enemy, in large force, occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and The woods there being thick, and the smoke dense, the enemy approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way, it might have escaped with much less loss; but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two thirds of its numbers. The left wing of the 51st, next to it, suffered in the same not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back. and with the aid of their officers withdrew the survivors. They were then formed in line of battle the purpose .- Columbia Carolinian. perpendicular to the original one, and with the 81st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled all the

enemy in their front. The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy, formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen. Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced in line with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle driven back, and the whole of my original line was reoccupied, but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession of the enemy without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine un der such circumstances. It may not be amiss to state that within the last three weeks it has lost in battle eleven hundred and seventy three (1,173) men. It is a singular fact, too, (but one that is undisputably true,) that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that four-fifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there. They have suffered in this way on six differ-

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have but little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to to publish this, remembering that, next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig. Gen,

Watth State issue Ethica

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

The following is especially commended to the notice of the " Progress man :" From Johnston county:

A gentleman sends us his name as a subscriber, and says: "I am taking the Progress, but I cannot stand 'John the rascal,' I am a Vance man, and want a Vance paper. We are all right down this

From Yadkin county :

"I together with eight or ten other persons subscribed for the Progress about the time he promised to give each of the candidates a fair showing in his paper, but since he has gone for Holden, they all say hey wish they had never seen it."

Another letter from Yadkin, says "The people of Yadkin are for Vance. Vance will carry Yadkin five to Holden's one."

### LOCAL ITEMS.

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain, Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain; Awake but one, and lo ! what myriads rise,. Each stamps its image as the other flies."

Yesterday evening, while "sauntering" up Fayetteville street, we were "horror stricken" on beholding a young man, whose "external appearance," in every way indicated the appearance of a gentleman, but upon confronting him we beheld a pitiful object, which would have caused an anxious and benevolent mother to crouch at his feet. We quickly perceived that he was strongly inebriated with that venomous fluid which has sent many a poor soul to perdition, and rending many a poor mother's heart in twain. Our advice to the young men, those that are generally termed "new issue," who have responded so nobly and with such enthusiasm to their country's call, not to blaspheme their dear names in any such way, because they do not feel the yoke of paternal restraint upon them, but always remembering, that the future destiny of our young Confederacy hangs upon their shoulders, and that it is, or will be, in their power, by their acts, to sink her into degredation, or stand reared among the proudest of nations, which the King of King's might envy.

We were very much amused yesterday, by an ex. pression which came from a reserve. While walking on the opposite side of the street, some person bauled out: "Hallo! John, are you one of those boys that stays out thar?" "No, by the holy St. Patrick, I am one of the last man and last dollar boys, which cousin BILLY HOLDEN pledged for the

The Progress refers us to the files of the State Journal and kindred sheets for the information we seek as to the charges of disloyalty against the supporters of Gov. Vance in 1862. As the Progress very to be sacrificed. Three years of war have tested every | well knows, we have not the files of the State Jour. nal nor of the "kindred sheets" it speaks of. Our neighbor no doubt has the files. Will it not give us some extracts to prove the truth of the charges it has made? Show your hand, neighbor. Either Ernish with a slanderous pen. Each man naturally tries to the proof, or manfully withdraw the charge. There is more credit in retracting an erroneous statement than in sustaining it when you have found out your

> We clip the foregoing from the Raleigh Conservas tive of Friday. We seldom see the sheet its refers to, and have made it a point of never noticing it, since we published the biography of its editor.

We notice the above paragraph, however, to let the Conservative know that the statement attributed to ous a cackle that the hen was never heard, hence out us in reference to the "supporters of Gov. Vance," two years ago, is an unmitigated falsehood, started by Holden and echoed by his Jackall, Pennington. Two years ago we cautioned the supporters of Gov. Vance against the traitor Holden, and deprecated the act of Gov. Vance in identifying himself with that bad man. We told the Governor and his supporters what he was and what were his aims, and now we ask if we were not right-has not Governor Vance and his supporters "found out" Holden?

When the campaign two years ago was in agitation, Pennington was skulking from service on a bogus where he now is, as the contemptible tool of a cenvicted traitor. - State Journal.

CONGRESS.

Congress seems to be in a hurry to adjourn. Can it be possible that the services of the members are needed mere at their homes than in the halls of legislation? There are several very important measures undisposed of-measures which claim, and should receive, speedy and thorough attention. An adjournment at this stage of the business will accord but a poor prestige to the new Congress, just one month old to-day, " fresh from the people," and full of information respecting the necessities of the hour. It will be a glorious souvenir, that in the midst of the summer campaign of 1864, this Congress worked on faithfully at its appointed task, unblenched by the roar of cannon which thundered around the capital. What sinister records may be written should it adjourn at such a period, it would not need an unusual depth of intelligence to anticipate. As long as there is work to do, let it be done, and done well. - Rich-

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan has been detached from the staff of Gen. Beauregard as his Adjutant-General, and ordered to the command of the Third District. He is now at Pocataligo, and sick. We are informed that Major Sam. Melton, of Yorkville, a brother of the quill, formerly the Adjutant-General manner heavily, because it continued the fight by of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, and one of the most effacing in two directions. They persevered in this ficient bureau or staffofficers in the service, has been even after the time; when, seeing the contest could ordered to report to Beauregard. A better brain, a cooler judgment, a more active worker, or a more perfect gentleman, could not have been selected for

The Richmond Examiner learns from late Northern papers that among the audience in attendance on the anniversary of "the American Anti-Slavery Society," held in New York, was the runaway coach. man of President Davis. After addresses by Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, the "excoachman," as the New York reporters style him, honored (?) the occasion with a speech in which he expressed great satisfaction with Mr. Lincoln, and concluded by saying, "I'se a citizen; I'se going to vote for Mr. Linkum de next time.'

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C. At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to be-At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the beat of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

May 16. 6—w3m.

WM. A. DUKE.

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### Telegraphic News

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the United States-Grant's Lying Dispatches.

RICHMOND, June 8.—United States papers of the fourth have been received. Gold 92. Grant's dispatch of the 2nd claims that the enemy's (rebel) works were carried the previous afternoon and the enemy's repeated assaults repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners taken, &c. Other dispatches equally fabulous from Butler and other sources are published, probably with a view to influencing the action of the Republican Convention which met at Baltimore yesterday.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 8. - Grant sent Gen. Lee a flag of truce yesterday for the purpose of returning a detail of our improperly captured while burying the dead last night, and to apologise for taking them. Nothing of interest has transpired to-day

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 8 .- The Senate sustained the President's veto of joint resolution exempting editors and employees on magazines and periodicals from military service, also rejected a bill increasing ord. nance officers returned by President. The appropriation bill passed without amendment. The House joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men were concurred in. The tax bill was further considered. The House was occupied in the discussion of the Senate impressment bill until recess.

NOTICE!—There will be a meeting of the Con-servative party in Pittsboro' on the 23d of this month, for the purpose of nominating caudidates to represent Chatham county in the next Legislature.

A large delegation from the different districts is expected. MANY CITIZENS.

WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33-tepd. Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS. sq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. VERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates o represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Goy. Vance.

WE are authorized to announce the name of D. INDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State enate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

WE are authorized to announce Lieur. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of

\$750 REWARD!

WILL PAY \$500 FOR delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed nassault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now arméd.
Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will also pay \$250 for the apprehension and delicers to the supplementary and the s

I will, also, pay \$250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W Gunter.
Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes,

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A TEACHER to take charge of a School in a private family.

She must be well qualified to teach the higher Erglish branches, and Music, both vocal and instrumental.

Reference given and required. Address
BOX 65, Louisburg N. C.
35-6t.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE. E HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods-which will be

opened and ready for exhibition Wednesday, June 8th. 800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres; " Trico. and Black Cloths; Black and White English Prints;

Black Fr. Morino; 312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose; 4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs; " Ladies Gauze Vest. The above desirable. Goods we will offer at wholesale or

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Com. Merchants. Raleigh, June 1, 1864.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department, RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864. FRESH BEEF WANTED.

WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.

Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For cir ulars and information, apply to
Maj WM. M. GORDON,
Superintenden

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C., CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-

Office of Commissioners of Appraisement, RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1864. IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE APRIL 12TH, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, ist quality, near town, per head, per month, \$10 00 Pasturage, common. Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head per Pasturage, common. in the country, per head per month; 6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that

hey will be strictly observed. R. V. BLACKSTOCK, H. K. BURGWYN, Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS." THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of he Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousand
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by

them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered liver.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box, and these certificates are from well known and most respectable indi-6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsis, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatiam, Worms, Plurisy, Bron-

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this Bank, will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th.) at their Banking house in the City of Raleigh.

Raleigh, May 9d, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS Extrement their claims within the time prescribed by law.

May Term, 1864.

Lay 28d, 1864.

WM. A. DURE.

Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatiam, Worms, Plachitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of the been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$20 the been

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